

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 28TH, 1899.

NUMBER 13

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

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AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

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Youle & Co.

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Authorized Capital..... 5,000,000
Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. (domestic); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. (domestic). Change of cars both ways at Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lombary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 7 p.m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p.m. and 11:40 a.m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

São Paulo leaves the Prainha pier at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m. (Sundays and holidays excepted) for Mandú pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p.m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 4:30 p.m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (fare 400 reis) and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway whence trains daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 4:55 p.m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a.m. Sundays and holidays, included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 400 reis). The charca-trains leave Petropolis at 6:30 and 8:30 a.m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and at 4:10 p.m. for Mandú pier and thence for Prainha.

On Sundays and holidays the charca-train leaves Petropolis at 4:05 p.m.

Nova Friburgo:

São Paulo leaves the Prainha pier at 5:30 a.m. daily and at 2:30 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Sant' Anna de Marim, returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:37 p.m. daily, and at 6:20 a.m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Marim on Saturdays at 3:15 p.m. (leaves Rio at 2:30 p.m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:40 a.m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m., and 1:30 and 3:30 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a.m.; 12:30, 2:30, 5:15 and 8 p.m.; descending 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 a.m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 5:15 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory.

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE

6 and 733, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita

borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis

EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua

1º de Março, RICHARD SEIGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua

Visconde de Ita borahy (opposite Custom House).

WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rua da Quitanda Baptists and Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain.

RYNE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain.

74, Rua do Meio de S. Icarahy.

12, RUA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo

de S. Joaquim, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.

Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 3 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 1/2 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do

Catete. English services at 12 a.m. Sundays, Prayer

meeting service Thursdays, 7:30 p.m. Portuguese

services at 4 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays; 7 p.m.

Wednesdays.—E.A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School

11 a.m. at Fabrica Carica. Sundays 11 a.m. and

4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHECKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da

Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at

11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and

7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352.

IORRJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—

No. 214, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo.

Services, Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays

7 p.m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory.

J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors

Bartholow and Da Costa de Philadelphia, and Dr.

Rev of New York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas

44 A.

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physi-

cian. Office: 25, Rua General Camará. Consulting

hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of

Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary

passages. Radical cure of hernia, hemorrhoids,

tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical

operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m., Rua da

Quitanda, No. 42.

Enias M. Ferraz, lawyer, specialist in commercial and

civil cases, after long stay in London, is pleading in

S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresia n. 20 A.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20

Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S

AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale,

the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French,

German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READ-

ING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from

noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—*Rest and Reading Room*

for Rio Camerino (formerly Imperial), 132 and floor,

W. J. LUMBY, Minister. Gifts of books, magazines,

papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be

gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Can-

delaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39,

Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open

from 8 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office open

from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. Nicolaus A. Rodrigues,

President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary;

R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials from those given below, who fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Panista remedy Nectandra Amara against the distressing sea-sickness and all the other nausea and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results vouch for this new and powerful remedy for all the ills common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 6th ult., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "My late partner W., to whom I recommended the Nectandra for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London, saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship."

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ernani Pinto wrote us as follows of the applications and observations he had made on board the mail steamer *Orinda*: "Cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, 26. In 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the 4 others there was a decided relief. Cases of *pericardial perturbation* treated with the same remedy, 8. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator A. A., attack with excessive vomiting and diarrhoea, the case of Sr. E. C. first class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subjected a month before embarking; and the case of Sr. F. B., also a first class passenger from Pará to Manaus, who was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five the effect obtained was complete and rapid."

In view of these results we have still another proof of the fact that for sea sickness and gastro-intestinal troubles the preparation of Nectandra Amara can be easily employed with sure effect.

Of the 17th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Mangue, wrote us as follows: "I certify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the recommendation of well-known persons without any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard."

Capital Federal, Oct. 9th, 1895.—Dr. Henrique Mangue.

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacand wrote as follows:

Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895. Mr. J. B. de Miranda.—According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you to-day the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the recommendation of well-known persons without any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard."

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme wrote to us as follows:

Rio, 15th October, 1895.—My good friend Miranda.—For many years I have used your preparations of Nectandra Amara on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage I have seen. I have employed of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the brusque changes of position which passengers who have to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentleman travelling from Serraria station to Juiz de Fora, and on travelling to Bahia do Campo, I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The Nectandra Amara is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its efficacy by its results. I have seen with my own eyes which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours.—Pedro G. Paes Leme.

N. B.—The proprietors of the Panista remedy NECTANDRA AMARA issue a prospectus in three languages (English, French and German) to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners.

Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Depo in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 74, (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The "Wenroe" which arrived in Buenos Aires from Santos on the 20th inst., had two cases of yellow-fever on board, and was put into quarantine.

—The Argentine transport ship a Villarin, while on a voyage to the south, ran on the rocks at Isla Blanca and was wrecked. All the crew were saved.

—We are sorry to state that General Mitre is suffering acutely from anthrax and his medical adviser now refuses to permit him to do any more work. The recent international conferences in which he took part, also affected the general's health.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires on the 20th inst. report a violent gale passing over that city and the surrounding country. Great damages are said to have been done in the province of Buenos Aires to cattle and sheep, and in Santa Fé the wheat crop has suffered considerably.

—News continues to arrive by telegraph of the spread of carbuncle amongst the cattle in the Argentine republic. The authorities are taking precautionary measures to stop its progress. This terrible scourge is to the stock-breeder what locusts are to the farmer, and breaking out amongst the fine stock of the provinces of Buenos Aires and Santa Fé is likely to cause incalculable losses.

—The severest criticism ever made of justice in this country, either at home or abroad, is not too severe for the facts in the case, as published by our protesting colleagues. From their own files we can answer every protest and convict them by their own words. There are no accusations too severe for the course of justice as administered in this republic, especially as touching the punishment of crime against person and property.—B. A. Herald.

—The extraordinary celerity with which the murder of Professor Casal Carranza has been released is calling forth general disapproval, and there is some talk of a public meeting being held to protest against the "unheard of scandal" on the part of the authorities. A writer in *El Tiempo* draws a comparison between the present case and that of a man who was condemned the other day to two years imprisonment for a robbery committed in 1897. No comments are required.—B. A. Herald.

—The limits between Chili and Argentina are said to have been fixed by the arbitrators to run from a point on the 23rd meridian south until it merges into the boundary line drawn by Dr. Moreno, the Argentine expert. The arrangement is said to have satisfied both the interested countries.

—A nice trick was played upon those servants of the Pacific railway who pilfer passengers' goods in the luggage van. Some sportsmen returning from Chacabuco found a lot of game had been stolen and they decided to avenge themselves. They accordingly despatched to a shopkeeper in Chacabuco a case of 12 bottles of fine Chianti wine with which a powerful purgative had been mixed. The baggage guard, two porters, the engine driver and stoker helped themselves to five bottles, and on reaching Chacabuco asked the station-master to send for a doctor at once as they had all been poisoned. However, the station-master was in the secret and made them continue their journey at the same time reporting them to the manager. A similar experiment might be tried on another line we wot of.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—Another murderer let loose on society. A few days ago we mentioned the shocking crime in Buenos Aires, in which a notary named Calderon killed his brother-law, Prof. Carranza, at the door of the National College, on account of a family quarrel. It now appears that this murderer has been released, not on bail as we at first thought, but definitely, the judge ruling that there was no case for trial, and no stain on Calderon's honor and good name, as he acted in legitimate self-defence, having been threatened with a walking stick! This decision, from which it appears there is no appeal, was given within forty eight hours after the crime, and there is little doubt that both the unusual celerity and the decision it gave were due to private influences.—Montevideo Times.

—A telegram was sent yesterday to Colonel Richieri, the military commissioner in Germany, instructing him to make the necessary arrangements with Messrs. Krupp for the supply of a complete Decauville railway of 500 kilometres extent of line in exchange for a certain number of guns and a quantity of ammunition bought and not as yet delivered. The transaction, from a business point of view, may be carried out on terms eminently advantageous to Messrs. Krupp, and it will doubtless result as a disastrous business transaction for this side, but, even under such circumstances, the negotiation is eminently commendable and it would be more so if a number of the war-ships were also exchanged for material to open up the country. The 500 kilometres of Decauville rails are intended for Patagonia, it being the result of the presidential visit to the southern coast. Whatever the final cost of that line may be, it will always be a cheap one, when considered that it was exchanged for war material, which, in all probability, would never have been used. We tender our warmest congratulations to the executive power for the adoption of the first really sound public measure of the present administration.—Times, Buenos Aires, March 16.

—The international conference on the Puna de Atacama has completed its mission. The Chilean and Argentine delegates have met, they have not agreed and it was known that they would not agree. Each delegation has appointed its own commissioner, who, in conjunction with the United States Minister, the final arbitrator, will within three days from the first meeting, put the knotty question by drawing the boundary line. The conference having come to a close there is no longer any reason for keeping the deliberations a profound secret. As a matter of fact, there was very little deliberation and the conference threatened to come to a close at the very first sitting when the Chilean delegates declared that the Puna de Atacama was a territory conquered from Bolivia during the late war, annexed to Chile by a subsequent decree, now in possession of Chile, and that Chile would not admit any discussion of those facts, the mission of the delegates being limited to maintain those facts as evidence that Bolivia could not have ceded to Argentina that territory, as, at the time of the cession, the territory already belonged to Chile by right of conquest. The Argentine delegates claimed that the territory belonged to this republic by virtue of a cession from Bolivia and they were ready to discuss the validity of the cession, but the Chilean delegates refused even to discuss Argentina's alleged rights. Both sides maintained the same attitude throughout the conferences, which were kept up for formality's sake. The whole question now rests with Mr. Buchanan, the United States Minister, and unless the United States representatives abroad do not follow the policy and principles of their home government, we fail to see upon what ground Mr. Buchanan will refuse to recognize the right of conquest in war with the example of Puerto Rico and the Philippine islands fresh in the public mind. The Puna de Atacama, in itself, is not worth much. It produces nothing, it being unfit for man and beast, but the importance of the question rests on the fact that if the arbitrator awards it, in whole or in part, to Chile, the Chileans are thereby to the east of the Andes and the mountainous range has ceased to be the boundary line of the two republics. The Chileans in the Puna means the outposts of the two armies at arms' length, a fact that does not augur well for the peace of the future, as frontier disputes are likely to arise when least expected.—Times, Buenos Aires, March 11.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
nachf. HAMBURG.
Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
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Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
1887 by the «Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft»
in Berlin and the «Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
burg» Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.
(Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185.)

Draws on:

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LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

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No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1893.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 1,000,000

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 300,000

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Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

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Manager.

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beneficial in all affections of the stomach
and intestines, are obtainable in all places
where a post-office exists; the manufac-
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BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . Rs. 110.150:200\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100.000:000\$ in accordance with
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . Rs. 19.537:044\$811

Profits in suspense . Rs. 9.075:823\$568
on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
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Opens accounts current;
Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of
stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
description of banking business.

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

You can get a fairly good idea of a
people's character, said Uncle Abner,
by simply observing how they amuse
themselves. The screens are down and
the masks are off when the hour of
relaxation is come, and you can then
see just what the man is. In the draw-
ing-room, in business, on the street, he
is at his best. You will find him more
or less formal and dignified in his
bearing, observant of your wishes, con-
formable to the requirements of society
and business, and all that, and you
know that this in part may be due to
training or policy. It does not show
you the man as he is. If you could see
him in the privacy of his own home you
would know him still better, but this
privilege is not at the stranger's disposi-
tion, and it would not be safe to gener-
alize on one or two cases. The best
way, in my opinion, to get at the truth
is to see your man at some place of po-
pular amusement, where he is very apt
to be off his guard.

The first theatre which I visited in
Rio was the old S. Luiz, in Rua do
Theatro. It was closed up many years
ago, was turned over to soberer uses,
was subsequently burnt out and was
then rebuilt. No one would now suspect
it to have been a theatre, so complete
has been the transformation, but at the
time of my arrival here it was a popular
place of amusement. I do not remember
anything whatever of the entertainment,
beyond the circumstance that a popular
Portuguese comedian kept the audience
in roars of laughter with his antics and
witticisms. I did not understand the
language well enough to follow him
closely, but from the explanations which
my friend found time to give me, it ap-
peared that the witticisms were coarse
and frequently very spicy. In fact, I
discovered that the coarser and spicier
the joke, the better was it enjoyed, and
if an indecent gesture or allusion could
be added to it, the rounds of applause
were vigorously given. It can hardly
be that my experience has been ex-
ceptional in this respect, for I have
heard it confirmed over and over again,
but I have found that it is a sure road
to popularity for an actor, or a writer,
to pander to this vulgar taste for in-
decent allusions. And the dirtier the
joke, the louder the applause!

Since then I have been an occasional
visitor at all the theatres of Rio, but my
first impressions have never been chang-
ed. I have found them coarse imitations
of the European *café chantant* and *opera
bouffe*. The more popular ones are
provided with open air promenades and
gardens, and a chief part of the enter-
tainment is the vicious social life which
the *entr'actes* permit. I have never
yet seen a theatre in Rio de Janeiro, not
even when Italian opera is on, from

which women of immoral life are ex-
cluded. On the contrary, they generally
enjoy the privilege of having the choice
of seats, and in some of the *café chantants*
they are accorded free admission. At
the opera I have seen respectable ladies
sitting elbow to elbow with notorious
courtizans—and no one seemed to
think it improper! And in the lobbies
I have seen men of good position
chatting with these same women on the
easiest of terms and apparently without
a thought that such familiarity might
compromise their social standing!

I soon learned that the theatres of
this city practically catered for women
of immoral life and their admirers, and
that a higher type of entertainment
could not possibly exist, with the ex-
ception of brief seasons of Italian opera.
Celebrities have visited us, such as Rossi,
Coquelin, Bernhardt, and others, and
have drawn full houses, but they have
drawn simply because they were already
famous. But were ever so good a
dramatic company to open here, giving
good representations, and excluding
everything immoral from the stage, the
auditorium and the lobby—a place, in
fact, where a man might take his wife
and daughter without fear; and I verily
believe the enterprise would come to
grief within a fortnight. Harsh as the
criticism may sound, it is the vicious as-
sociations which draw, and not dramatic
talent. A goody-goody play would be
doomed to certain failure, no matter
how cleverly it might be acted, while a
rubbishy thing, touched up with spec-
tacular effects, spiced with a few coarse
jokes, and provided with long *entr'actes*
for the benefit of the bar and the court-
tezans, would be sure of success.

I have heard some talk in my time of
encouraging the national drama and
building up a national theatre, but I have
never yet exactly understood what they
meant by it. The men who advocate
the scheme are generally of those who
write pure rubbish, and who are celeb-
rated lobby loafers. If left to their
own devices, they would cater to the
lobby just as the theatres have been
doing all along. And this would prob-
ably be their idea of the national
drama! It would be pandering to
vicious associations under another name
—a development of so-called «realism»
on the stage, and a development of
sensuality, pure and simple, in the
lobby. I have no patience with such
schemes! When the stage is purified
in Rio de Janeiro and when the theatres
are transformed into something other
than convenient meeting places for
vicious men and women, it will be
through the efforts of men who believe
in purity, and not by men who are
notorious for their immoralities. The
«national drama» should be something
better than the *revistas* and adaptations
which are now put upon the stage in
this city, something better than pand-
ering to depraved appetites and immoral
customs. And where is it to come from?
Has anyone ever heard these advocates
of a national drama protest against the
present immoralities of the stage and
lobby? Has anyone ever heard them
advocate a higher and purer tone on the
stage, and cleaner conduct in auditorium
and lobby? Certainly not! We are
not yet making silver toothpicks from
rusty iron nails!

Now, I wish to say just here, con-
tinued Uncle Abner, that I am very far
from being a puritan. I believe in
amusements and I believe in their good
influence. I believe in the stage, and
the concert, and the circus—everything
that is designed to give us wholesome
amusement. Nothing pleases me more
than an evening at the negro minstrels,
and an hour's laughter does me more
good than two days' rest. But I've no
patience with the filthy settings of some
of these popular plays, and with their
disgusting surroundings! No one can
say that the stage has helped to elevate
the people of Rio de Janeiro, nor that
its influence has been wholesome. In my
opinion, it has been a teacher of vice
and a corrupter of morals from be-
ginning to end.

(To be continued.)

Hotels.**VILLA HUMAYTA.**

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

NO. 8, RUA HUMAYTA

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths; good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quality at moderate prices.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros**PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA**

(Cottages)

Telephone No. 3,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL**120, Rua do Riachuelo**

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tramcars for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL**RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65**

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 10 minutes from town.

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The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.**Grande Hotel Metropole****181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181**

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

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SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

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GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the *serra* and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:

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Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-car (line from the town (leaving the Largo de Carioca) close to the doors of this hotel, and Sylvestre).

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is beand for further information apply to

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In Rua Senador Vergueiro No. 8, Botafogo, several good rooms, suitable for two or more gentlemen, or a married couple. Convenient for sea-baths.

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This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's. Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co., 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefevre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

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One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

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No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,

Botafogo.

From Dugglison's College and Clinical Record.

THE TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER IN CHILDREN.

(Continued from our last)

After a good many therapeutical experiments which we have made since 1876, we have verified that the best measures to prevent yellow fever infection are the tincture of iodine and the chloride of iron. By adding to a portion of tincture of iodine a normal solution of perchloride of iron, we are able to unite the antiseptic, antifermentescible, and antiemetic action of the tincture of iodine and the microbicide, tonic, and hemostatic effects of perchloride of iron.

Now, with this potion, besides combating the bacteriological infection, we also combat the adynamic and vomiting symptoms and the hemorrhages so frequent in this pyrexia.

For adults we prescribe the formula below:

R. Ague,	350.0
Liquor ferri perchloridi,	4.0
Tincture iodi,	1.0
Syrupus menthae piperitae	
canella vel aurantii	
for,	50.0 M.

SIG.—One tablespoonful every hour or every two or three hours.

For children we use:

R. Ague,	120.0
Liq. ferri perchloridi (no. 1),	gtt. xx-xi
Tinct. iodi,	gtt. iv-vij
Syrupus menthae piperitae,	40.0 M.

SIG.—One tablespoonful every hour or every two or three hours.

This formula is prescribed in all the forms of yellow fever; it helps to combat the cause of the disease. To it other medicines are added, according to the form which the pyrexia takes.

The necessity of changing the medication is imperative, not only according to the form of the fever, but also by observing the predominance of the symptoms that may appear.

We do not reject symptomatic therapeutics. If the adynamic form appears, it is obvious that tonics should be administered, and sometimes excitants and stimulants, and then alcohol is used—the physician must choose the best manner of administering it: port wine, cognac, whiskey, somewhat diluted, may be employed. Champagne in small doses is good, and, in general, liquids which contain carbonic acid gas, when the adynamia is accompanied by vomiting. Canella and quina, under the forms of hydrolysates, extracts, tinctures, or syrups, as well as either under the form of Hoffman's liquor (equal parts of alcohol and ether), are prescribed with advantage.

When the decrease of urine coincides with adynamia, we frequently use sweet spirit of nitre (acid, azotic, alcoholisatus), in a potion, up to two grammes daily. Jacobou's or Todd's potions or Ducro's elixir may also be given with advantage.

In the hemorrhagic form the iodoferric potion, already given, has a twofold indication, for this reason we either increase the dose of chloride of iron or we multiply the doses that are to be given.

We must use, then, coagulants, astringents, and especially hemostatics, of course varying the prescriptions according to the seat of the hemorrhages.

For the epistaxis we prescribe injections of liquid chloride of iron, diluted, gallic or tannic acid.

Remembering the chemical incompatibility between salts of iron and tannic preparations, we must not prescribe them together.

When the black vomit or the intestinal hemorrhages become excessive, the following formulas are good:

R. Syrupi kamrieræ,	120.0
Acidi tannici vel acidi	
gallici,	2.0
Ergotin,	1.0 to 2.0 M.

SIG.—One tablespoonful every three hours.

R. Infusi cuscute umbellatæ	120.0
(concentrati),	
Ergotin,	1.0 to 2.0
Syrupus monesiae vel cin-	
chonæ micranthæ,	30.0 M.

SIG.—One tablespoonful every three hours.

When the black vomit is excessive, it is advantageous to apply a vesicatory to the epigastric region. Acid lemonades should be used for ordinary drinking; sulphuric lemonade when the hemorrhages are predominant; nitric when the diuresis is moderate; chlorhydric when the gastric symptoms predominate.

If we wish to use an antifermentescible, we may employ boric lemonade in the proportions of one or two per 1000. Sometimes the internal use of salol, benzonaphthol, or isonaphthol is good.

When the bloody discharges are great, we prescribe astringent clisters made of nut-gall or curatari legalis (jequitiba), and at the same time we use the medicines already mentioned.

In the ataxic form the physician must not only watch the present phenomena, but also consider those that may appear, for his guidance in the therapeutics to adopt in such cases. Bearing meningitis in mind, he ought to endeavor, by all means, to prevent its manifestation, or combat it energetically from the first appearance of the symptoms.

* This article was written by the late Dr. José Maria Teixeira, professor in the Medical School of Rio de Janeiro, and was translated by Dr. J. Dias Ribeiro for the *Clinical Record*. The interest taken in the study of this dreaded disease is our excuse for giving it space in our overcrowded columns.

The persistence of the cutaneous and intestinal revulsions is of great utility, and the physician and friends should have sufficient courage to apply incessantly these measures, which have given us the best results. The symptoms of cerebral excitation may be combated by means of anodynes, sedatives, and antispasmodics.

We have sometimes employed belladonna, meimeudrus, moschus, laurocerasus, ether, bromides of potassium and sodium, camphora, chloral, and some preparations of alkaloids of opium—as the extract, Sydenham's and Rousseau's landanna, Dover's powder, paregoric elixir, syrups of opium and diacodum, and morphine or codeine. We give internally, these medicines in a potion, which may be taken in tilia, melissa, or lactuca water, or even in an anodyne syrup.

The following formula is often used:

R. Syrupi tilia vel aurantii	120.0
for,	
Tinctura meimeudri,	1.0
Aque laurocerasi,	2.0
Sodii bromidi,	1.0 to 2.0 M.

SIG.—One tablespoonful every three hours. The doses of remedies of this prescription, as well as the others, vary greatly, according to the age of the children.

When the symptoms of meningitis are imminent, whether there appear phenomena of excitation or depression, in place of the simple clyster used from the onset of the disease, we employ the formula below:

R. Infusi valerianæ vel per-	400.0
scariae,	
Tinctura assafoetida,	6.0 to 8.0
Confectio senneæ,	30.0
Oleo ricini,	aa
Acidi borici,	2.0
Ovi vitelli,	1
Et. enema,	

SIG.—For clysters, every four, five, or six hours.

We repeat these clysters as long as the disease continues in its serious stage; we had a little patient who used them more than sixty times and recovered.

When the symptoms of depression are very intense or very long in duration we do not use the excitant, but we decrease or even stop the internal use of anodynes and sedatives; we continue, however, to use the sinapisms and the clysters, as indicated above.

For insomnia, so frequent in the serious forms of yellow fever, we have recourse to narcotics and hypnotics, selecting thridacium, lactacarium, opium and its alkaloids, morphine and codeine, nrethran, laurocerasus, meimeudrus, alkaline bromides, and especially chloral.

The importance of combating constipation, so frequent in this form, makes it necessary sometimes to prescribe a purgative, even in the second period. Frequently it is not easy to find a purgative that can be tolerated; but by varying the medicines or by correcting the bad taste of some laxatives we may find one which can be taken.

By associating bromide of potassium with sulphate of morphine, we have a surer means of stopping the hiccongs, which return when the remedies are suspended.

The gastric form makes necessary the use of antiemetics. Fluid magnesia, chamomilla, nux vomica, a drink containing carbonic acid gas (Rivière's potion, champagne, etc.), and ice liquids are used in this form to prevent vomiting.

When this is obstinate, the revision made in the epigastric region with mustard snapisms, tincture of iodine, or with Albespyre's vesicatory, often stops or decreases the vomiting.

A potion of iodine and iron given persistently acts also as an antiemetic.

In the icteroid form it is well to give diuretics, which are also prescribed when in other forms there is a decrease of urinary secretion. The following potion is good for this:

R. Syrupi ruscæ aculeati,	120.0
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi,	
Potassi acetatis,	aa 2.0
Vini diurectici, Corvisartii,	10.0 M.

SIG.—One tablespoonful every three hours.

In the typhoid type, the indications are made according to the form of the symptoms; in the formulas already given, the physician will find means for removing the predominant symptoms. In this form, more than in any other, it is necessary to pay great attention both to the antiseptics and to the antiseptics which should be administered.

We ought to add that in yellow fever in its different forms, during the period of localization we do not prescribe the direct means—febrifuges or antipyretics—except when the temperature is very high and has continued for several days.

We agree in this point with R. Fischl, who, in treating of antipyretic methods in children, advises the disuse of all medicines for the fever, except when there are serious nervous symptoms.

When there is very high and persistent fever, we employ internally tincture of veratrum up to two drops, or quinine salts (sulphate, bisulphate, or chlorohydrate) in clysters or frictions, in the following formulas:

R. Acidi acetici dilut.,	60.0
Floravanti alcoholat.,	20.0
Quinina bisulphatis,	4.0 M.

SIG.—For frictions over the body every five hours.

R. Mucilaginis acacæ,	120.0
Quinina chlorhydrat., vel	
bisulphat.,	1.0 to 2.0 M.

SIG.—For two clysters, with an interval of six hours.

But when there is gastric tolerance and the fever manifestly takes the intermittent or remittent type, we prescribe internally sulphate or valerianate of quinine, if there are nervous phenomena.

In these circumstances there is nearly always enlargement of the liver and spleen.

It is well to note that it is only in the cases cited—i.e., when there are, in association, the pulsatil and yellow fever elements—that we prescribe quinine internally.

Since 1876 we have opposed, as a pernicious method, the treatment of yellow fever by quinine. We made, in 1878, a good many comparative experiments with and without sulphate of quinine, and the results were completely unfavorable to the quinine salts.

It is clear that the treatment of the mixed forms is set forth in what was indicated for the simple forms.

In the co-existence of two forms, the physician will endeavor to observe the predominant phenomena, by prescribing for them appropriate medication.

The use of baths has been advised by different authors in the treatment of yellow fever, especially for combating the febrile element. We have seen its use in children whom we have examined in medical conferences, and the result has been such that we are decidedly not favorable to such therapeutics.

In every disease we must not neglect hygienic measures and the closest attention to diet. Well-ventilated rooms, open windows, so that the fresh air can constantly enter, absolute absence of clothes, carpets, and other needless articles in the sickroom, wide bed, absolute quiet—are the things most to be advised. If there are phenomena of excitation, let there be little light and complete quiet. A milk diet is of the very greatest importance, bearing in mind its diuretic and antihumoral effects. There should be complete disinfection of the patient and of everything that comes near him.

Treating of a disease so much dreaded, it is very important that the physician make out a directory for the guidance of the nurses. For example, suppose we are treating a case of the ataxic form: we would prepare the following bulletin:

Patient, name, day, month, and year.

3, 6, 9, and 12 o'clock.—One tablespoonful of the iodoformic potion.

4, 7, 10, and 1 o'clock.—One tablespoonful of the bromide and meclendrus potion.

5, 8, 11, and 2 o'clock.—Milk.

3, 7, and 11 o'clock.—Clysters of asafetida and boric acid.

Constant sinapisms applied to the feet, legs, and thighs.

In this way we facilitate greatly the work of the nurses, and the physician can tell better the amount of medicine taken.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

MAR. 20.—The police interrupted a dance in Havana, and the dancers protesting a fight took place at the door of the house in which the ball was held, with the result that 50 men were wounded, some of them seriously. The dance is said to have been a manifestation in honor of Maximino Gomez, and the fight was with revolvers. Many arrests have been made.

Manilla telegrams say that on the night of the 18th inst., the Tagalos attacked various American outposts near that city, but were driven off with heavy loss.

The police are said to have evidence that the Windsor Hotel was set on fire by thieves to conceal robberies made from the rooms of rich guests.

The government has decided not to send more troops to the Philippines, as those there and on the way will be sufficient to ensure the pacification of the islands.

Aguinaldo is determined to fight *à outrance*. He ordered his General Logarda to be shot for advocating peace.

General Otis is pursuing the Tagalos in the island of Luzon.

MAR. 21.—A woman convicted of murder was to-day executed by a new electric process. General Brooke, the governor of Cuba, has received orders to dissolve the Cuban Assembly as soon as possible.

The United States will deliver to Spain the stipulated 25,000,000 dollars immediately the official documents of the treaty of peace have been exchanged.

Telegrams from Hong-Kong say that the news of the pacification of the island of Panay was premature. The Tagalos, who are in scattered bands, make night attacks on the American lines near Iloilo, and cause the troops much annoyance.

MAR. 22.—The Peruvian government has paid Mr. MacCord, an American citizen, the sum of 400,000 dollars which he claimed as indemnity.

From Manilla another battalion of troops has been sent to the island of Negros.

The Spanish proprietors in the little island of Panau have asked for arms to protect themselves against the attacks of the natives.

The Havas agency to-day denies its statement of the death of Mr. John Sherman. The report was caused by a long period of unconsciousness from which the venerable statesman recovered. His state is, however, alarming his friends.

MAR. 23.—Fresh reinforcements have arrived for General Otis in Manilla.

Over 2,000 Spanish soldiers are quartered in Zamboanga, the capital of the island of Mindanao awaiting a passage to Spain.

Six of the Cuban generals have disbanded their troops as they have no faith in the Cuban Assembly and only acknowledge the authority of General Maximo Gomez.

MAR. 24.—Messrs. Rothschild are about to establish a branch of their London house in St. Francisco.

In Arkansas the newspapers report the lynching of ten negroes. The local authorities were compelled to call out the militia, but no other incident of note has occurred up to the present. The scene of the disturbance was in the town of Texarkana on the frontiers of Texas and Arkansas. The negroes were said to have been engaged in a conspiracy against the lives of the people.

General Russell Alger, the minister of war, has stated publicly that General Otis has declared the condition of the American troops to be of the best, and that the pacification of the islands will shortly be effected in spite of the menaces of Aguinaldo.

A terrible explosion took place in the powder magazine at Pensacola. Three deaths are known to have been caused, and about 100 persons have been injured. It is feared that others are buried in the ruins.

MAR. 25.—The Cuban Assembly has sent another commission to Washington to beg for more funds for the Cuban troops.

The New York Herald says that the American prisoners in the power of the Tagalos are submitted to the most atrocious tortures. The American troops have had another stiff skirmish with the Tagalos outside Manila, killing over 100 of them. The American loss was about 100 including killed and wounded. The American commission that recently arrived in Manila were congratulated on the victory. The commissioners issued a proclamation announcing the grant of autonomy to the Philippines on the establishment of peace but it has had no effect up to the present.

A second attack on the same day was against the Tagalo trenches on the Malabon side, when with a brilliant bayonet charge the Americans cleared the trenches. The Tagalo loss is great but the list of killed and wounded is not yet declared.

Six more regiments are under orders for Manilla.

Spain

MAR. 20.—The government has ordered increased vigilance in the Basque provinces and in Catalonia to prevent a Carlist rising.

The *Reforma* says that an event is about to happen which will make it necessary to convoke the Cortes before the appointed day. No hint whatsoever is given of the nature of the coming event.

MAR. 21.—The governor of Barcelona has dispensed with the services of 200 public employees.

The press protests against the delay in paying the soldiers as the discontent is liable to throw them into the arms of the Carlists.

Sr. Silveira has publicly denied that a great political stroke is being prepared in the cabinet.

Yesterday's issue of *El Nacional* was seized by the government on account of violent articles against the ministry.

Don Carlos is expected to issue another manifesto within a few days, in which he will state his intentions.

The ministerial papers deny that the Carlists are introducing arms into Spain.

MAR. 22.—The political manifesto of Don Carlos has caused a great sensation throughout Spain. (The terms of the manifesto are not given.)

The republicans are beginning to become fearful of fresh persecutions.

The Queen-regent to-day signed a decree giving Mr. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, full powers to act also as Spanish minister plenipotentiary there.

The demonstrations by the repatriated soldiers still continue in Valencia, Barcelona and the Basque provinces, but no serious disturbance of the peace has taken place. In Madrid, the prefect has warned the demonstrators that he will use armed force to stop all manifestations on their part.

Five hundred miners have gone out on strike in Villanueva for higher wages. The police are preventing disturbances.

MAR. 23.—Don Carlos in his manifesto said he left his supporters the fullest liberty of action in their efforts to effect the liberation of the country, which did not depend on elections or votes of the Cortes.

General Castellanos, governor of Madrid, is investigating a military case which is being much commented upon in the Spanish press. A captain having assaulted a corporal, his colonel ordered the captain to consider himself under arrest in his quarters. The prisoner's friends and brother officers petitioned for his release as he committed the offence in a moment of ungovernable rage, but the colonel remains inflexible.

The last arrivals from Cuba state that the natives were burning and pillaging Spanish properties from the moment the Americans took control, and their depredations were increasing in boldness daily.

Several socialist meetings have been held throughout Spain against the government. Although violent speeches were delivered, no breach of the peace is reported.

MAR. 25.—Sr. Silveira ridicules the idea of a Carlist rising as he considers the cause of Don Carlos to be hopelessly lost.

At a monster meeting in Barcelona, the heartiest cheers were given for General Polavieja, and a republic.

Sr. Emilio Castelar published to-day in *El Liberal* a violent attack on the various ministers of the cabinet and criticised each personally in turn.

The miners' strike in Villanueva is increasing in alarming proportions and serious disorders are feared.

Great Britain

MAR. 20.—Mr. St. John Broderick in reply to a question in the house of commons said that the British minister in Pekin had been instructed to support the Italian request for a station in Sumatra bay, but at the same time the government had asked Italy not to press its pretensions by force of arms.

The *Central News* agency says that Russia and France are doing their utmost to have Cardinal Paredesi elected to the Pontificate, while the triple alliance is in favor of the election of Cardinal Gotti. (This is pure bunkum and blather.) The present Pope is not dead yet, and even if he were, the conclave would not be in the least influenced by political motives in the choice of the next Pope. Those of us who are able to remember the election of Cardinal Paredesi to the Pontificate will realize the fact that the college of cardinals sought rather to elect their most worthy representative as Vicar of Christ, and left the politicians out in the cold.

The *Times* says that Mr. Cambon is urging the United States on the part of Spain to assist in the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Tagalos. (We may be wrong, but we fancy Spain will get her imprisoned soldiers sooner than she imagines and without paying the two million dollars she is ready to give or the eight million dollars Aguinaldo wished to exact.)

The British government, according to the *Times*, is supporting the request of Belgium for a cession of territory in Hankow.

The bubonic pest has broken out in Calcutta and is spreading with terrible rapidity. Already 218 deaths have been registered.

A ship laden with pilgrims returning from Mecca by way of Jeddah reported eight deaths from bubonic pest at Kauran island on the Red Sea.

MAR. 21.—A cotton strike has been avoided by the mill-owners conceding a rise in wages to the factory hands.

Telegrams from Madrid say that the United States are negotiating a commercial treaty with Spain on the "most favored nation" basis. It is added that 18 commercial companies are being organized on the assumption that the treaty will be ratified.

Speaking on the question of the grievances of the *ullanders*, Mr. Chamberlain said in the house of commons that the government was opposed to any violent intervention in the affairs of the Transvaal, but would deal with the question diplomatically.

The question of dominion on the Upper Nile has been settled diplomatically between France and Great Britain, the latter keeping the Bal-el Ghazal, and the latter the territory of Wadai.

MAR. 22.—Mr. Worthington's reports on the trade of São Paulo severely condemn the methods of the English merchants which allow them to be ousted by Germans, French and Italians in that market.

The convention recently signed by Great Britain and France fixing the spheres of influence has given rise to general satisfaction. Great Britain retains the Bal-el Ghazal and Darfour, and France has all the hinterland of Tunis and Tripoli as far as Uagah. This arrangement leaves the whole of the Nile valley under British control.

Telegrams from Rome say that the Chinese minister there has informed the Italian minister that his government absolutely refuses to cede the bay of Sumatra.

One of Aguinaldo's secretaries (Agoncillos) has arrived in Paris to consult the Philippines residing there.

MAR. 23.—Heavy frosts are prevalent all over the British islands, which have caused immense damage to the early crops and stopped the work of over 10,000 persons. Several deaths from the intense cold are also reported.

The German papers are of opinion that France has gained unexpected advantages from the recent convention as the Wadai district is, not only rich in itself, but occupies a strategic position of great importance.

A balloon with a lady and two men started from London to-day to cross the channel.

The Korean ministry has been ousted by royal decree, and two of its members have been banished.

Telegrams from Manilla published in Germany say that Aguinaldo is about to attack Manilla within 15 days, and that his troops are already on the march towards that capital.

MAR. 24.—Mr. Broderick stated in the house of commons that the Khalifa is in Sheikhula with an armed and undisciplined army, which does not need a new expedition to disperse.

It is reported that Great Britain and Russia have entered into an agreement with reference to their actions in China.

Telegrams from New York announce the arrival there of the Spanish gunboat *Barco* which has been successfully floated in Guantanamo.

The death is announced in Berlin of Munkacz the celebrated Hungarian painter of historical and genre subjects. (His real name was Michael Lech. He was born in 1811, and made his name in 1869 by his "Last day of a condemned man." His best known works were "Milton dictating Paradise Lost," "Christ before Pilate," "Christ on Calvary," and "The Last moments of Mozart." He was ennobled by the Austrian government.)

MAR. 25.—The *Daily Chronicle* says that the Ameer of Afghanistan is seriously ill and has appointed Habib-Mullah his heir and successor.

Cambridge won the university boat race.

In consequence of the late convention between Great Britain and France, the latter has suspended many of her preparations for coast defence and has recalled troops from Tunis and Algeria.

The Princess of Wales reached Genoa to-day on her return from the Mediterranean trip. Germany has proposed to divide up the Samoan islands, but Great Britain and the United States refuse.

Mr. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, has gone to Nice on account of his health.

France

MAR. 20.—Telegrams from Manilla published in Paris say that three companies of American soldiers fell into a Tagalo ambush, but succeeded in getting away with three killed and 21 wounded. Other telegrams say that the Americans demolished several Tagalo houses near Laguna bay out of pure spite.

The correspondent of the *Daily Mail* has been notified to leave Nice for having abused the superior authorities of the town.

Baron Mohlenheim in the *Temps* categorically denies all the statements of the *Evening News*, of having sold secrets of Russia and France to Germany, and of having been secretly banished in consequence by the Czar.

The united courts of cassation are to confine themselves solely to the question of the innocence or guilt of Dreyfus.

The guards in all the powder magazines in France have been doubled.

MAR. 21.—Dr. Moreno, the Argentine expert on limits, has arrived in Paris, and is to be the recipient of the Crevaux prize.

Three thousand gamblers have gone out on strike in Paris.

At the instance of Senator Fabre, the minister of war issued a circular prohibiting army officers from joining the Patriotic League, and M. Freycinet was able to inform the senate that those officers who had already joined promptly withdrew.

Another unexpected explosion took place in the testing room of the powder laboratory, injuring the director and two others.

MAR. 22.—The explosion which took place yesterday was purely accidental. None of the three wounded men are likely to feel any bad results after a week.

Telegrams from Djibuti report the arrival of Marchand and his followers at Addis Ababa in good health after their long march across the desert.

M. Pelletan has resigned his position owing to the navy estimates not having been approved by the chamber of deputies.

The referee in a duel that was to have taken place between Senators Le Provost de Launay and Desbrière-Juncu on account of hot words in the debate on officers and the Patriotic League, has decided that no just ground had been given for a challenge.

The Touaregs attacked a French caravan that left Algiers for Lake Tchad and killed many of the bearers before they were finally driven off.

Some English capitalists are said to have bought up the lands traversed by the Bobadilla railway in North Africa.

MAR. 23.—Doubts are now thrown on the truth of the statement that the Fourreau-Lamy expedition has been attacked by Touaregs on the way to Lake Tchad. Nothing is known of such an attack in Algeria, and the expedition is known to be resting in Agadein, a town of the central Sahara.

Heavy frosts and snowstorms are doing great damage in the south of France, principally to the vineyards.

Three Italians were arrested in Tunis for being in possession of a large quantity of dynamite concealed in clothes.

Advices from Germany say that an explosion took place in a powder magazine in Töllnersdorf, killing two soldiers.

MAR. 24.—The representative of France in the coming conference on disarmament is to be M. Bourgeois, the ex-minister.

Agoncillos is organising a meeting in Paris to petition the French government to use its influence to bring about peace between the Tagalos and the Americans.

The *Temps* says the American democracy is morally and materially bankrupt.

A serious conflict is reported from Switzerland between Swiss and Italian workmen on the railway from Berne to Neuchâtel. One man was stabbed to the heart, four others are in a dying condition, and five are dangerously wounded. The principal assassins have fled, but the police have made many arrests.

MAR. 25.—The tribunals have forbidden Major Esterhazy to use the title of Count in future.

The influenza is rapidly spreading in France and has already found many victims.

Telegrams from Russia published in Paris contain details of the horrors which have taken place in the famine stricken districts during the past season.

Manilla telegrams to Paris say that Aguinaldo has sent a special emissary to Spain to negotiate the ransom of the Spanish prisoners in the power of the Tagalos.

The Moors have created several serious disturbances on the frontiers of Morocco and Algeria recently, and two tribes have declared war against one another. French troops have been sent from Tlemcen to Oudja and it is hoped they will arrive in time to stop the fray.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 28th, 1899.

SOME days ago (the 23rd) the *Notícia* stated that it is the desire (*pensamento*) of the minister of marine to apply the product of the sales of the naval arsenals at Bahia and Pernambuco, which have been closed, of the naval arsenal here, which is to be removed, and of the arsenal dependency on the Ilha das Cobras, to the construction of a new arsenal, with all the improvements possible, and to the acquisition of ships for the new navy. It is further stated that this is one of the principal desires of the government, and that opportunely the minister will ask for the opinions of various naval officers on the subject. We have waited to see whether any further comment would appear on this matter, but thus far without result. It may be that the statement is based on nothing more serious than a suggestion, but as the *Notícia* states the matter positively and is in a position to know, we may presume that the government has resolved upon the expenditures mentioned. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that such uses of public funds at this time would be a serious mistake, and that they would be sharply condemned in London financial circles. The proceeds of the sale of the arsenal properties in this city will of course be used to remove the same and create a new arsenal elsewhere, but the closing of the two northern arsenals was a measure of economy and the proceeds of that act should be used to improve the financial situation. The government has no right to use the money thus realized in the equipment of a new arsenal, nor in the purchase of new war vessels. To do so would be an act of bad faith. Brazil has no urgent need of a more expensive naval arsenal, nor has she the slightest use for new war vessels. A short time ago the minister of war let it be known that he proposed to use the proceeds of various economies in his department in the mounting of a smokeless powder factory. If, now, all the economies are to be expended on extravagances like these, how will the government meet its obligations and promises? How will the President redeem his pledges in London and Paris, if he fails to make these economies effective? It must be remembered that the situation is not improving, and that simple promises will not pay debts. And it ought to be known that the situation requires effective economies of at least a million sterling a year in order to save the treasury from serious discredit.

THERE was little or no public business transacted last week because of the presidential excursion up country. The state of Minas Geraes has been in a fever of generous excitement, fireworks have been touched off regardless of expense, wines have flowed like water, speeches and compliments have ried with the fireworks in brilliancy and profusion, and general contentment and happiness have been proclaimed everywhere. No one has spoken of the tax-collector, nor of the refusal of the milreiros to mend his bad habits. There is hunger and misery on every side, but instead of telling the President about it they told him that he is Augustus Caesar, and that Brazil never was better governed and more prosperous.

THE political situation is apparently becoming clearer. There seems to be no doubt that there is an alliance between ex-President Prudente de Moraes, Vice-President Rosa e Silva and Gov. Luiz Viana, who will organize a party in opposition to President Campos Sales. The latter's trip to Minas Geraes was probably intended to strengthen his position by securing the support of the governor of that state. He already counts, we presume, on that of Glycerio, Julio de Castilhos, Lauro Sodré and other prominent Jacobins. In the state of Rio de Janeiro the governor and his following will doubtless support Campos Sales, while Senator Porcinuella and his Salles will join the party of ex-President Prudente de Moraes. This party will favor a policy of moderation and tolerance, and one of the cardinal points of its doctrines will be that the republic must succeed in winning the love and confidence of the people in order to become definitely and securely established in Brazil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHURCH MATTERS.

To the Editor of "Rio News."

Dear Sir.—I have to thank your correspondent "Protestant" for pointing out a slip in my letter. He is right. Our Chaplain ought to have the fullest knowledge of ecclesiastical affairs. I do not stop to ask if he has, but hasten to agree with "Protestant"; and, if he will spare me his chastenings, I am ready to own not only that our Chaplain is infallible, but that none of those notorious types of ignorance he names, nor any laymen, have a shadow of a right to any opinion on a subject so far beyond the reach of their profane ken.

Alh, how refreshing to our ignorance is the wisdom of these young men,—of this little leaven of "fresh blood in the Church! What a privilege for the benighted souls who have vegetated in South America for half a century, till they do not even know "the difference between a church of the Church of England and a Dissenting Chapel! But let them take courage. Light is at hand! The opportunity is at last theirs of sitting at the editorial feet of the Gualiches of the *Church Echo*, under whose sturdy guidance and that of such oracles as Ritualists and "Protestant" they may learn the error of their ways, and shake off their fond, antiquated notions about ecclesiastical affairs." Truly it is a ravishing picture, but I must not linger over it.

"Protestant's" implied invitation to discuss the merits of Mr. Crawshaw's preaching I beg to decline. On that subject the less said the better, for many reasons.

And I much regret that I cannot "take it from him that Mr. Crawshaw had nothing whatever to do with introducing the so-called "burning question" of Ritualism. I like not the security. I prefer facts. Let "Protestant" read the opening editorial of the *Church Echo* for July last, * headed.

SCRUTINEER'S NOTES.

RITUALISM.

but more particularly the first paragraph and the last but two; after which let him ask Mr. Crawshaw who "Scrutinizer" is.—Sir, you are a posit and it is really too bad of "Protestant" to want to rob our "Chaplain of the kudos of that epoch-marking editorial.

Yours truly,

A LAYMAN.

Rio 24th March, 1899.

Rio, 25th March, 1899.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—It will not be out of place, perhaps, to quote at this time what Cardinal Vaughan, the eminent Roman Catholic prelate, had to say of the Ritualists: "They are doing our work much better than we ourselves could do it. They are sowing the seed while we, with food hands, are standing by waiting to reap the harvest."

Yours truly,

ANGLICAN.

THE VACANT PULPIT IN S. PAULO.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—Your correspondent "Gargoyles," we take it, a true type of Paulista Christian, the kind of Christian who does not even sign his name to the two columns in which he attacks most unjustly the late chaplain Mr. Craven.

Also he tells us that the church exists for the benefit of São Paulo and Santos, and for the benefit Santos derives from it he wishes the Santos people to subscribe £200 a year. I would like to ask him, what benefits Santos gets from the church? The parson is allowed to come to Santos once a month in the cool season, and he comes then of his own free will. The writer never yet heard of the parson being asked to come down and preach; in fact, his coming is considered more of a nuisance than otherwise.

When the parson is wanted in Santos is during our hot, yellow fever season, and it is during this season of the year that the Christian Paulistas will not allow him to come. "Gargoyles" says that if the Santistas are all "heathen" they ought to pay to have the gospel preached to them, but the writer never yet heard of heathens paying to have the gospel preached to them.

* When Mr. Crawshaw became Editor, during Mr. Hall's absence.

The Santistas are quite willing to subscribe £200, or even more, a year to have a missionary sent to São Paulo to teach the poor English-speaking importers and others there, how to "love one another," how to live in happiness together, and how not to hit a man when he is down. They (the Santistas) will also see that the missionary goes to São Paulo at all seasons and always decently dressed, not as they used to allow their former chaplain to come to Santos once a month during the cool season. Even the Santistas were horrified, and out of pity got up a subscription to buy him a pair of boots, and a suit of clothes.

What the Santistas have had from the church in São Paulo they have paid for, and they are quite ready and willing to pay for anything they ask of it; but they have not asked for a parson to come and preach to them once a month during the cool season at £200 a year.

However I hope the church committee will see its way to appoint "Gargoyles" to the vacant pulpit and I am sure the Santistas will find the £200 a year required if the committee will promise not to allow him to come to Santos even during the cool season.

EX-PAULISTA.

FUNNY "FAIRPLAY"!

To the Editor of the "Rio News."

Dear Sir.—In your issues of 7th and 14th instants I thought it right to call attention to what I have good and sufficient reason to believe is the opinion of a majority of the congregation of St. Paul's Church, S. Paulo, regarding the rumoured re-appointment by the Church Committee of its late chaplain. I then said all I had to say on the subject, and have no intention of reverting to it, or of mentioning the ex-chaplain's name again, unless something new should transpire or my facts or conclusions be questioned on some respectable authority.

As you have, however, thought it worth while to print, I suppose I must make it convenient to answer, in some sort, the incoherent jumble of vague accusations, cheap and uncalled for witticisms, sapient moral platitudes, and offensive personalities appearing in your last number over the signature of "Fairplay."

The avowed object of its author is to "protest against the unwarranted attack," etc. A more careful perusal of his production than it has any intrinsic right to, has convinced me, however, that his real aim is not so much to defend the ex-chaplain as to attack me, the present writer, whose identity he professes to have discovered—an easy task as I affect no careful concealment. This he proceeds to do in terms which render it necessary for me, in order to reply to him in an appropriate manner, to disregard to some extent those courtesies of discussion which I would prefer to be bound by, and to show my sense of the irrelevancy of his remarks by discarding in the heading of this letter all reference to the S. Paulo chaplaincy.

I do not know who "Fairplay" may be; and, as to discuss his incoherent ramblings seriously would be a hopeless task, I will endeavour as a mere matter of scientific interest to discover among them some clue to his identity.

First of all then, "Fairplay" characterises my letter of 5th instants as an assault on an absent man. This seems a singular accusation, implying as it does the possession of miraculous powers on my part; but let that pass.

He goes on to say that such an assault, being made for the purpose of preventing the absent man from becoming a present man, was wholly without excuse. But if I had waited till the absent man became a present man, the state of things I wished to prevent would have come to pass. I was obliged therefore either to "attack" the man in his absence or not at all. Is "Fairplay" such a dolt that he cannot see this?

He asks "how I know the S. A. Missionary Society has not made an honest (sic) endeavour to secure another chaplain."

I do not know; and I never said, hinted, or implied that I did. I never expressed or suggested any opinion whatever on the point, and my letter is there to prove it.

Thus "Fairplay's" notion of fair play admits of his not only "distorting" my statements, but inventing and attributing to me statements which I never made, in order to suit the purposes of his trumpety argument. This is rank dishonesty, such as if persisted in may well bring "Fairplay" to the gibbets of which, as he so naively informs us, he and his sort walk in daily dread.

Remarks on the chaplain's abilities are not "acid" marks as he terms it, but are on the contrary, very much to the point. Were this not so we might accept for the post some half or quarter educated creature like "Fairplay," with his babble about "the freedom of unlimited action" and the "comparative confinement to a limited sphere."

"Fairplay" says I "arrogated to myself the right of forbidding the late chaplain's re-appointment." The assertion is false; there is nothing approaching the shadow of a foundation for it in my letter. Really it "Fairplay" is going on at this rate, the sooner he and his friends are gibbeted the better.

I have been most careful to place in the fore front of my contention not my own opinion but that of the congregation. My point is that I do not believe the congregation has ever surrendered to any standing committee—either of Old Paulistas in London as "Fairplay" suggests, or of new Paulistas anywhere else—the right to select its own parson; and that, there being just grounds for supposing that the church committee has appointed a man whom the congregation objects to, such appointment

ought to be considered provisional until approved by the congregation at a general meeting. Surely this is a sound proposition. I am, dear sir,

Your truly,

GARGOYLES.

São Paulo, 25th March, 1899.

[We trust that our correspondents will not let their Christian zeal carry them too far. The subjects under discussion are everywhere important and interesting, and we believe that good will result from these letters, but we should be very sorry were they to lead to bad feeling between men who are members of the same congregation and engaged in the same Christian work. The scoffers might say: see how these Christians love one another!—Ed. News.]

COFFEE NOTES

—An entrepôt of coffee of the state of Rio de Janeiro was opened on last Wednesday at No. 207 Rua da Gamboa.

—The committee of coffee factors of Rio de Janeiro, in its report presented on last Friday, maintains its previous estimate of 3,000,000 bags for the crop of 1899-1900. The committee says that the crop, as well as the trees, has been injured by drought, but that it is not yet possible to estimate the amount of damage thus caused. It is expected that the early maturing of the coffee will cause an increase of 20 % in the receipts at Rio de Janeiro before the 30th of June.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—On a plantation near Batucati, S. Paulo, there is said to have been grown this year a pineapple weighing 3 1/2 kilos (nearly 8 lbs).

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro is beginning to dismiss from office the friends of Senator Porcinuella. The first dismissal was that of the police delegate at Campos.

—The trial of Col. Heleodoro, who had fallen into disfavor with the governor of Bahia, and is said to have been responsible for many disturbances in the interior of that state, has resulted in a sentence of 30 years' imprisonment.

—The old municipal council has taken possession in Campos, and there is a mixture of telegraphic rejoicings and complaints that simply bewilder us. A new election is the only possible solution, but the dispossession usurpers object to this.

—President Campos Salles and Gen. Carlos Telles are not the only recipients of enthusiastic demonstrations. Gov. Luis Viana of Bahia has been making a little tour in his state, and, according to telegraphic reports, has been hailed with acclamations all along the route.

—A drunken man was arrested in São Paulo on the night of the 20th, and when he was searched at the police station a package of 12,000 in new counterfeit 200 réis notes was found in his pocket. His name is Paulo Bordoni, and he says he received the notes from Miguel Calabresi.

—It is stated that among the presents that Gen. Carlos Telles' friends intend to offer him is a costly gold-mounted horse-whip. Some persons say that this instrument is for the special benefit of Pinheiro Machado; but why, asks Smith, should they wish to bestow on the castilian senator so great an honor!

—On the 14th inst. Visconde de Quissamã, Dr. Marti Torres and Dr. Hermogenio Silva resigned their places on the executive committee of the partido republicano fluminense. The only remaining member of the committee is Dr. Miguel de Carvalho, and there now seems to be no doubt of the disruption of the party.

—The decision of the government of the state of Rio de Janeiro, mentioned in our last issue, on the Campos municipal question is considered unconstitutional by the president and other officers of the state legislature, who have convened for the 10th proc. an extraordinary session of that legislature for the purpose of taking action in the matter.

—Last week Gen. Carlos Telles arrived in Rio Grande do Sul and President Campos Salles went to Minas Geraes. Both, if we may believe what the telegraph informs us, were received with enthusiastic demonstrations. There was this difference, however: the demonstrations in honor of Campos Salles were due to official instigation, while those in honor of Telles were spontaneous.

—A correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio* relates the following fact:—A man in Niteroy was suspected by the Rio de Janeiro police authorities of being implicated in a robbery of 190,000 réis and detectives were sent to effect his arrest. He was not at home and his wife stated that she did not know where he was to be found. She was arrested, taken to Rio de Janeiro and held in custody for 21 days. In the mean time her seven small children were left in the house alone and unprotected, suffering from hunger and from want of care and obtaining a precarious subsistence from the charity of neighbors. After being released the woman was informed that she would be again arrested, if at the end of three days she should have failed to make known her husband's whereabouts.

SHIPPING NOTES

—At Pernambuco the municipal prefect has revoked the licences held by outside parties for killing and selling fresh beef to the people of that city. It is claimed that the controversy is due to political influences favoring certain monopolists in the city who wish to sell fresh beef at 1500 the kilo, when the outside parties ask only 1000. Sometime, perhaps, the people will learn that political influences is the worst enemy they have.

—The number of beehives slaughtered at the Pará abattoir in the five years from 1893 to 1897, inclusive, was as follows:

1893.....	30,673
1894.....	30,908
1895.....	33,087
1896.....	36,596
1897.....	39,603

In the same period the receipts of cattle at Pará were as follows:

From various states of the state.	From other states and from foreign countries.
1893.....	22,780
1894.....	18,634
1895.....	15,032
1896.....	18,147
1897.....	21,742

In the first half of 1898 there were slaughtered 20,287 beehives and the receipts were 13,566 from various parts of the state and 8,043 from other states and from foreign countries.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 18th inst. amounted to 266,648\$60 against 297,377\$36 for the corresponding week of last year.

—The accountant's department of the Leopoldina railway has been singularly unfortunate of late. On the 11th inst. Mr. Campbell, the chief book-keeper of d, and on or about the same date Mr. Albury, the accountant, was forced to resign owing to persistent ill-health in Brazil. His place was to be temporarily filled by Mr. Millar, the new stockkeeper, but Mr. Millar after a fortnight's sojourn found the climate unsuitable and left for England also by the *Gothic*.

—The following statement of the number of persons in the service of the Central railway in different years has been furnished to the press:

1892.....	10,202
1893.....	10,859
1894.....	11,515
1895.....	14,069
1896.....	15,772
1897.....	17,725
1898.....	9,850

MINAS AND RIO RAILWAY.

The City editor of the *South American Journal* replies as follows to a question as to whether Minas and Rio Ordinary Shares would be a good purchase at present price:—"In expressing an opinion on this and other points, it goes without saying, I hope, that I do not claim to be a prophet. But I do my best to help your readers, without bias. In buying either the Ordinary Shares or the Six per Cent. Debentures as an investment, I certainly do not think my correspondent would be far wrong, but as to a speculation for an immediate rise I cannot say so much. This railway serves a rich section of the important Brazilian State of Minas Geraes, and is one of the few Brazilian railways which has met with practically uninterrupted success since it was first opened to traffic in 1884. Its capital consists of £1,000,000 in Ordinary Shares, and £552,500 in Six per Cent. Debentures. With the exception of one or two breaks, satisfactory dividends have been received by the shareholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. Last year, owing to the operation of the Funding Scheme, which, in consequence of special circumstances, affected this company somewhat severely. In fact, the directors were obliged, on account of the bankruptcy of the company's bankers, to sell their Funding Bonds immediately on receipt, thus only realising an average of 75 1/2 per cent., a price lower than would have been obtainable had they been in a position to keep them on hand for a while. With reference to the current working year, which does not close until June, the traffic for the half ending in December were 504,895 tons, compared with 1,182,514 in the corresponding period. But the decrease is accounted for by a bad coffee crop in Brazil, on which product the railway depends for much of its business. The coming crop, however, is expected to be better than the last. There is, of course, in connection with this line, the danger of currency perturbations, but the average value of the milreis is likely to be better for the current year than for 1897-98, and as the market value of the Funding Bonds is higher, with a tendency upward, the company may count on realising greater advantage than before. The directors have disposed of the whole of the 'new account' for rolling stock—about £14,000—in their last balance sheet, and even so had a profit surplus of £26,421, as compared with £14,308 in the previous year. Having in mind all these particulars, I see no reason why a dividend of less than 5 per cent., should be forthcoming, which, on present price, means a yield of 10 per cent., while a purchase on debentures yields about 5 3/4 per cent."

—On last Thursday in the port of Rio de Janeiro the cruiser *Príncipe de Março* ran into the cruiser *Panahyba*, considerable damage being caused to both vessels, on which, by order of the naval authorities, a survey will be held.

—A disastrous collision took place on the 23rd inst in the Paraná near Rosario de Santa Fé, when the s.s. *Handelstut* ran into and sank the British bark *Mount Vernon*. The steamer, which is also seriously damaged, picked up the bark's crew.

—The passengers who left Rio for London on the 24th inst. by the New Zealand steamer *Gothic*, were the following: Mrs. A. J. Lamoureux and child, Mrs. Giffillan, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Millar and child, Messrs L. W. Turner, H. Hugo, E. R. Cooke, W. C. Haigh, F. S. Hampshire, W. Hoffmann and E. Albany.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 22nd inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer *Ruffon*, for New York were the following: Miss M. Russell, Messrs. A. Riddick, E. S. Levy Grech, Manoel Bastos de Tigre, E. H. Harrison, Francisco Pegasano, M. Quintana and 8 third-class passengers.

—The Lamport & Holt liner *Galileo*, who arrived in Rio on the 26th inst., brought the following passengers: Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Gualco, Mr. J. B. Flores, Mrs. J. B. Flores, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dunlop, Messrs. C. Lavand, P. Suidret, Fernando Martins, José Benjamin, Alex. Baird, Rudolf Just, Theophilus Mattos, Affonso Fonseca, Francisco Fonseca, João Fonseca and 3 third-class passengers. Also 4 first-class for the River-Plate.

—We frequently hear complaints from shipmasters of the apineeness of the port authorities of Rio in a lowing not months into years to go by without moving the hull of the vessel thence its three masts still out of the water in the fairway. Complaints have been made again and again to the port officials, but no notice has been taken. Some day an accident will take place and the unfortunate captain will be blamed. In any other great trading port in the civilized world, that ship would have been lifted almost immediately, or if not possible to lift would have been removed by dynamite. It is comical to faintly discern a red buoy over the wreck, when the masts are visible for miles.

—The "Kronstadt's Vestnik" states, in reference to the new ships for the Russian navy, that the problem of the use of petroleum fuel on board ship has been finally solved by Russian specialists. This was proved by the splendid success obtained in the trial of the machinery of the "Rostislav". The success is attributed to a new method of pulverizing petroleum residuum by mechanical (pneumatic) means instead of by steam as formerly. The engines of the "Rostislav" exceeded the power contracted for, and during six hours at full speed showed clearly the great advantage which liquid fuel, when treated by the new method, has over coal. It is proposed to erect at St. Petersburg two large reservoirs capable of holding 40,000 pools, about 6,500 tons, of petroleum.

—The Royal Mail steamer *Thames* left Rio on the 22nd inst., with the following passengers: For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Cox, 2 daughters and two children, Dr. J. Spear, Mr. G. C. Anderson and wife and Mr. A. Heyland. For Vigo: Mr. Manoel M. Raparex and wife and Mr. Domingos Santos. For Lisbon: Mrs. Chalmers and maid, Mrs. Adelaide O. de Silva and 4 children, Messrs A. Vieira and wife, Joaquim P. Soares, Aurelio C. Barbosa and Augusto L. Ferreira. For Pernambuco: Dr. Joaquim L. Chidás, Messrs. C. A. Crunly, J. J. Valentin d'Almeida and Raminondas Jacome. For Bahia: Mrs. Marietta Jacome, Dr. E. Mesquita, Messrs. A. Fonseca and wife, Aurelio C. de Moraes, João R. S. de Figueiredo, Manoel Vidal, João A. C. de Menezes and Carlos D. Vaz.

—The Spanish consul in Rio has reported to the press a matter which deserves investigation. The Spanish ship *Tereza* was dismantled in lat. 23° 25' S, and long. 35° 23' W, and being in critical circumstances hoisted signals of distress on the 17th inst. A steamer which proved to be the German *Rainha de Sraeborg* came towards them and offered to tow the ship into Rio, and the offer was immediately accepted. But two hours afterwards, the German steamer threw the lawyer overboard and preceded on her way without giving any reply to the port fires, lights and other signals of the *Tereza*. Two days later the derelict was sighted by the *Hornby Grange* of London and brought into Rio. It is to be hoped that some strong notice will be taken of the heartless conduct of the German captain.

—The R. M. S. *Thames*, which left Rio for home last week, was the scene of a fatal accident while at Montevideo on her last trip to Buenos Aires, which resulted in the death of the third officer, Mr. Ernest Charles Macey. He was in the hold of the vessel, lantern in hand, superintending the discharge of cargo from Montevideo when a barrel of spirits fell from the sling of the winch into the hold. The barrel burst open and the flame of the lantern set fire to the spirit and in a few moments the whole hold was in flames, which due to the plucky efforts of the officer were overcome, not however until he had been frightfully burned in the face and body. Four hours afterwards during the voyage from Montevideo to La Plata. The deceased was twenty-nine years of age, and, we understand, leaves a family in London.

—The Brazilian trade has been left active during the past week. The fixture of a steamer, with grain and that of a sailer with hay being the only charters reported during that period. Parcels continue to go forward by regular traders at full current rates. The cattle trade to Rio has fallen very considerably of late, it being reported that a change is about to take place and that shipments will pass to other lands. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, Mar. 13.

—The incident on the "Thames" at Montevideo turns out to have been a much more serious affair than we were at first led to believe, and resulted in the death of the third officer. It seems that while the steamer was discharging cargo at 7.30 on Friday evening, the third officer, E. C. Macey, entered the fore hold where there were some barrels of alcohol, with a lantern, and for some reason or other opened it. The fumes immediately took fire and a leaky barrel exploded, a second barrel followed suit, and a serious fire was instantly under way. As soon as the alarm was given the crew went to fire stations and quickly had some effective streams pouring out to the burning alcohol, the flames were, however, steam turned into the hold, and the fire quickly extinguished. The fine discipline of the crew was perfect, and the passengers are loud in their praises of both officers and men. Macey was terribly burned about the chest and head and was got on deck as soon as possible, and the ship's doctor at once took him in hand, being assisted by the sanitary guard on board. His sufferings were terrible, and despite all efforts to save his life he died at 8 p.m. on Saturday, an hour after the "Thames" had left Montevideo for La Plata. The deceased was only 29 years of age, and his family in London. —*Buenos Aires Standard*, March 14.

LOCAL NOTES

—As soon as the present political situation is fully developed there will probably be several changes in the cabinet.

—We are informed that Mr. Felix Reich, whose sudden disappearance from Rio some time ago created no slight sensation on the "Rio" is living in Pará under an assumed name.

—There seems to be another conflict of authority. The chief of police has conceded permission for the *fandangas* (ball courts) of this city to open two more nights in the week, but the municipal prefect says that he will not permit it because it is contrary to the law.

—On the 25th inst. the supreme council of the court of appeals conceded habeas-corpus to a private soldier in the police brigade, who was accused of disrespect to an official in the exercise of his duty. We shall now expect to hear of men hunting *pombinhos* with Krupp batteries.

—M. Charles Camille Saint Saëns, the great French composer and pianist, has promised to visit Rio in July next, when he will give two concerts. The great composer is in his 64th year. He has been studying music since his seventh year and was the pupil of Halévy and Gounod amongst others.

—There is a beer saloon just across the bay which bears the felicitous title of *Chopparia Plumineia*. Well Dr. Castro Lopes give us the derivation of *chopparia*? We know the German *schoppen*, and the English *chop*, as part of *unhappy chop*, but the words *schopp* and *chopperia* in Portuguese puzzle us not a little.

The dairymen in Minas must be reaping in a golden harvest just now as there is an enormous demand for milk in Rio during this terrific heat. In spite of the large consignments sent in, most of the restaurants which make a speciality of milk are obliged to put out notices that the supply is exhausted soon after mid-day. This is an immense pity as milk is by far the best beverage on which to withstand the oppressive heat.

—There was a brief thunderstorm in this city a little over a week ago, but it did very little good. Yesterday, we are glad to say, a drenching rain set in and is continuing to-day. It is raining slowly and easily, the temperature is going down slowly, and the rain is soaking into the dry soil instead of running off the surface in streams, as it does in heavy rains. We trust that the long hot spell is now at an end, and that cooler, healthier weather will follow.

—We are sorry to learn that Mr. W. Slater, the representative of the Brazilian Submarine, the Western and Brazilian, and the Pacific and European Telegraph Companies, is retiring on account of his health. Mr. Slater has been with the cable companies for 26 years, and was superintendent at Rio on the inauguration of the lines on January 1st, 1874. Mr. Slater retired on a well earned pension, and will be succeeded by Mr. Greenwood. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* in its issue of last Friday gives an account of the robbery of 15,000 from a lady in one of the streets of this city and of a burglary, amounting to 3,000, committed at the distance of a few doors from a police station. In commenting on these facts the *Gazeta* says that crimes against property are the prominent feature of the present period. "Robberies," it asserts, are now committed by day and by night, in the streets, in our houses and even, *prophor* in the very police prisons." It is also that the inefficiency and complicity of the police insure the impunity of the criminals.

—Among the passengers arriving here on the 26th by the *Galileo*, we take great pleasure in noting that of Mr. Charles Akers, the well known South American correspondent of *The Times*. Mr. Akers will spend a fortnight in Rio and will then go to Buenos Aires.

—The prefect, it is said, intends constructing new market buildings in this city. These buildings may perhaps be necessary, but before these or other new improvements are commenced steps, it seems to us, should be taken for reorganizing municipal administration and for insuring the efficient and economical performance of the present duties of the municipal government. In correcting the abuses on which the municipal revenues now wasted the prefect will find ample scope for the exercise of his administrative ability. When the present municipal chaos shall have been succeeded by order and the tax payers relieved of some of their burdens, it will then be proper to attempt new improvements.

—Barão de Saint-Auna Nery is a Jacobin and, presumably, like all Jacobins, an admirer of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, a government which more than any other that has existed in Brazil contributed to instill into the minds of the military and civil authorities of the country an utter contempt for law and for legal methods. Of the natural fruits of the arbitrary measures adopted by that government this Jacobin baron some years later under another government became a victim. He was arrested, incarcerated and harassed without trial. He has now published a narrative of his sufferings and justly apprehensive of the effects of the contempt for law taught by the government that he presumably admires, he has considered it necessary to transfer the copyright of his book to a British subject in order that under the cover of existing treaties its circulation may be protected from the illegal interference of Brazilian authorities. Brazilians would do well to ponder on this significant object lesson.

—The British Benevolent Fund is a much abused institution by the members of the leech-combing fraternity who find their way to Rio and hope to live the lives of lotus eaters by the manufacture and spinning of yarns. The complaints we get from time to time are almost as numerous as those against the hard-hearted and unpatriotic consul who refuses to support his loafing countrymen in idleness out of the enormous funds he is supposed to have at his disposal for that charitable purpose. We are, however, pleased to be able to testify that no genuine case of unmerited distress is turned away unrelieved by the trustees of the Benevolent Fund. Here is a case in point. In the stress of our last publication day, a poor Irishwoman came to us in tears to know how she could get the body of her only infant buried as she was penniless, and broken-hearted at the thought of her only child being huddled into the common foss. We sent her to the trustees, and within an incredibly short time we heard—but not from the kindly trustees—that Mr. Crasley was making the necessary arrangements at the expense of the Fund. —*Pubman qui meruit ferat*.

—It is with the deepest regret that we have to chronicle the early death of Mr. Henry Athol Murray at the age of 30. The deceased gentleman, who was a native of Sligo, was a splendid type of the educated Irishman. He studied medicine in his early youth and passed five yearly examinations with distinction, but for some reason he did not take out his diploma in Trinity College, Dublin. His certificates were of so high an order that when he went to the River Plate he was allowed to practice medicine in the country districts with a local licence. Coming to Rio some few years ago, he took up with commercial pursuits and rapidly won his way until he became partner with Mr. Albert Landsberg, the well-known broker of this market. Mr. Murray was by nature fitted to be a good business man, with a mild, earnest manner, a handsome face and figure, and a soft seductive Irish brogue. This year he was the Worshipful Master of the English Freemasons in Rio, and during the few days he was tossing on his bed with fever, the whole English-speaking community here was *triste* and anxious for news. What makes his loss even sadder is that four months or so ago he married a young Brazilian lady of good family. With his many other friends we join in sincerest sympathy with his young wife and with his partner.

—It's rather curious, observed Smalwyd, as he resumed his usual place on our spare chair, which is usually filled with unopened exchanges, that we should now have an annual visit from those wild Cherenites Indians from the upper Tocantins, all wearing familiar Portuguese names. And every time they come they want arms, ammunition, clothes, and, more than all, some agricultural implements. If there is one thing in this world of care and sorrow that they want to do, it is to till the soil. They dream of spades, and hoes, and rakes; of ploughs and reaping machines; of drills and sugar-mills. They are yearning for the tasseled maize and the billowy wheat fields, and in the near-by future they want the season of cider-making. Of course, when they come down to see *Papa Grande*, they ask for money and tobacco, and they want to go to the theatre to see if there is anything fresh in the lobby—but all this is of secondary importance. The one absorbing desire of their hearts is to cultivate the soil, and they want us to give them the things to do it with. And we believe them! said Smalwyd, with a faraway look on his face, which led us to think that he was trying to picture to himself a hop-yard on the upper Tocantins, with Cherenites males hoeing and the women while the aqua was sung lullabies in their wigwags.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Church Echo.—We have received the March number of our young contemporary and find it is going steadily forward improving as it goes. There is a quiet article amongst its general contents on episcopacy which is highly entertaining, while the church matters are dealt with in the usual scholarly way. We miss those dainty articles on natural history which some time ago formed such an interesting feature of the paper, but we understand a new development is shortly to be made which will induce a larger circulation. We congratulate the editor on his success to date.

John Adams' Southampton Almanack, 1899.—Messrs Crasheley & Co. have favored us with a copy of this book of handy reference, which is useful to those out here who know Southampton well, as we have the pleasure of doing. Lists of consuls, steamship agents, government and corporate officials; tables of tides and nautical calculations; and a mass of local and general information make it valuable for all who have business with the town. The general reader will have more than the value of the book in the numerous entertaining scraps and articles that are unparisngly spread throughout its pages.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The judicial liquidation of the Companhia Industrial do Rio de Janeiro has been ordered.

—The new premises of the London and River Plate Bank in Santos are expected to be ready for occupancy early in April.

—The minister of marine has authorized the sale of the bark of the ironclad *Maria e Barros* for 7,500\$. This ironclad took a prominent part in the Paraguayan war.

—It would be very interesting to see a list of the government accounts in arrears at the present time. Many complaints of non-payment have recently appeared in the press.

—The carbuncle pest having broken out again in various districts in the province of Buenos Aires, the department of hygiene is taking measures to prevent the exportation of infected animals and has asked the Brazilian government to aid them by condemning animals that arrive in Brazil with signs of the disease which is highly infectious.

—The *Commercio de São Paulo* learns that the Banco Comercio e Industria is considering a scheme for organizing an agricultural credit section. But why not include commerce and industry as well? A merchant frequently needs temporary assistance; why not help him? And the manufacturer also wants cash at times; is he not deserving as well?

—The imports into Brazil from Uruguay by way of Montevideo during the months of January and February were one bale of hair, 4,562 bales of wool, 2 bales of sheepskins, 54,712 bales of dried meat, 880 pipes and 235 hogheads of lard, 87,507 bags of wheat, 50 bags of bran, 40,007 bags of wheat, 67,178 bags of Indian corn, 20 bags of linseed, 120 bags of barley, 300 bags of beans, 2 cases of ostrich feathers, 431 cases of salted tongues, 50 cases of extract of meat, and 2,250 sheep.

—The drop in the gold premium in Argentina has had a considerable effect on the profits of the agriculturists there, who buy and sell and think in paper currency. New wheat last year sold at \$9.40 per 100 kilos now sells at \$5.20; Indian corn is now selling at \$3.00 per 100 kilos as against \$4.00 last year; linseed per 100 kilos at \$7.50 against \$9.20 last year, and a ton of hay now fetches \$25.00 against \$30.00 in 1898. The paper dollar has appreciated greatly in the last few years, but the rented camps are still paying the rates in paper which were asked when gold was at 300 premium.

—The annual review of the rubber market by Messrs. S. Figgis & Co. for 1898 is of interest. The outlook for producers is apparently very favourable, and there is reported to have been a very active year, with a further considerable advance in prices, averaging 6d. to 9d. for the year on good and fine qualities, and 3d. to 5d. on common. European manufacturers, we are told, have been very busy, although the cycle tyre trade has been somewhat reduced, owing to the large stock held over from 1897. England and France have been particularly busy, but Russia, Germany, Austria, and Italy have also increased their consumption, and the great excess of shipments to England this season, about 1,300 tons since 1st July, has nearly all gone to manufacturers. America has been less active till recently, owing to the large stock of manufactured goods from previous years, but has been busier lately, especially in the shoe trade. She took 1,600 tons less than at the same time in 1897 from Para, since 1st July. Deliveries everywhere having been so large during the last three months, stocks are greatly reduced, and the receipts at Manaus and Para being much smaller than expected for December—probably temporarily delayed—the visible supply is small, and quite exceptionally little is available for the current month compared with previous seasons at this period of the crop. The visible supply is rising, 2,626 tons. British imports show an increase. Brazil is still, of course, the great source of supply, and the governing factor in the article, but many other countries are increasing their production, and Messrs. Figgis point out that, with a good deal of "rubber planting" in various parts of the world, we may expect in five years a considerable increase of new supplies.

—On the 25th the director of the Empresa de Melhoramentos do Porto do Rio de Janeiro, Dr. Carlos Sampaio, had a conference with the minister of finance. He explained to the minister that London capitalists hesitated to sign a contract for the construction of the projected port works because of the existence of other concessions, obstructive regulations, etc., which the minister promised to take into consideration. It would be disappointing certainly to the foreign capitalists to find after having put some millions into quays, piers, etc., that ships could not be brought alongside because of health regulations, lighter privileges, customs restrictions, etc.

—We are indebted to Messrs A. Romariz & Co., of No. 21 Rua do Rio, for a sample of a Cognac de Agrião e Baunilha, manufactured by Sr. Aurelio Dias from the formula of Dr. S. M. de Sá Freire. The use of water cress and vanilla in the preparation of this liquor has certainly produced good results, for the sample before us has a clean, agreeable taste and bears the certificate of the national analytical laboratory that it contains nothing injurious to health. We have no hesitation in saying that it is infinitely preferable to the counterfeits and imitations of foreign liquors which are so common in this market, and that it merits the confidence of the public.

BRITISH TRADE IN BRAZIL.

A Parliamentary paper has just been issued containing the fourth report received from Mr. T. Worthington, the special commissioner appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into and report upon the conditions and prospects of British trade in certain South American countries. The present report deals with Brazil (Part I.), and is dated from Rio de Janeiro, November 4, 1898. The report states, with reference to arms and ammunition, that revolvers sold are American (Smith and Wesson) with cheap Belgian and American imitations. There is a large sale of double-barrelled pistols, which come from Belgium. Shot guns from Belgium also prevail, the prices being very much cheaper than those of English guns. Cartridges for revolvers and pistols are imported loaded. Pistol cartridges used to come from England, but the French make, with the flat, instead of convex percussion cap, has now taken their place, and sells at about the same price. The Newmarket chilled shot is liked best, but a cheaper American product is now coming, and winning its way in favour. There is a large quantity of stearine candles manufactured in the country, but about one-half the candles consumed are imported, chiefly from Belgium, English candles being too dear. Formerly a large business was done in English cement, but now the great bulk of the trade is in Belgian and German makes. A certain amount of cotton yarn is imported, chiefly from England; but, owing to the duty, the margin on weaving from imported yarn is very slender. Practically the only competitors of British manufacturers in white cotton manufactured goods are national. Grey cottons are almost entirely of national make, although doubtless the recent rise in exchange will bring more from England. The lighter makes of stockings and socks come from Germany; whilst heavier goods are largely of national manufacture. Thread for sewing comes almost entirely from England. Supplies of plate, rough or silvered glass come almost entirely from the Continent, although some business still exists with England. The efforts of the English makers of plate glass to intrude their trade have been unavailing against Belgian competition. They were not properly backed up. The manufacturers should have been prepared in the first instance to make prices in order to capture the trade, as the Americans so often do in similar cases. Flint glass is supplied by the national factories and by Continental manufacturers. Common bottles come from the Continent. Lampware is chiefly German and Belgian. A large dealer and importer of small hardware remarked to Mr. Worthington upon the trouble taken by German hardware travellers, of whom he saw many more, of English and upon the wet up of the Germans' sample cards—with the importers' names on them. He also spoke of the care bestowed on German packing of small orders—e.g., in assuring them so as to make the freight as cheap as possible, and also of their full and clear invoicing. Wool and felt hats are made extensively in the country; but of hard hats (a comparatively small trade) the great majority are imported from England. Travellers come regularly from two Continental houses, who sell nothing else but hat furnishings (sheep-skin linings, linings for crowns, silk bindings, &c.). A manufacturer, whose list works were visited by Mr. Worthington, told him that there were great difficulties in doing business with English houses. First, there was the difficulty of money, weights, and measures, all different from the decimal and metric systems the people are accustomed to; secondly, there was a want of clear explanatory details in invoices; thirdly, a failure to attend to tariff requirements, such as giving net weights of different articles separately, giving weights with cardboard included as well as net when required, and giving gross weights of the separate cases, in kilos; and, fourthly, there was the inferiority of the packing-cases used. German and French cases always arrived in good condition, whereas English cases came badly broken. The report contains information respecting various other trades. Mr. Worthington sums up the reasons why we have fallen off in particular

trades in the following words:—"We have not been as ready as our competitors to adopt indications of changes required in this market, nor so careful in attending to details in the matter of finishing, packing, and invoicing."

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The minister of finance has decided that the salaries of judges are not subject to taxation.

—The purchasing agent of the arsenal at Rio de Janeiro has been arrested on account of a shortage of 5,000\$.

—The government has ordered an investigation of the charges made against certain treasury clerks who are accused of extorting money from persons whose accounts against the government pass through their hands.

—The appropriation for municipal instruction in the federal district for 1898 was 3,608,000\$. Dr. Medeiros e Albuquerque was appointed director of the respective bureau, and since that time, says the *Gazeta de Notícias*, he has disorganized the service and increased the expenditure by 1,384,173\$333 per annum.

—Last Wednesday there was another currency burning, a thousand contos de reis going up in smoke at the custom house, in the presence of officials, representatives of foreign banks, etc. The 5th function should have occurred on Saturday, but as the banks were closed because it was a holiday, the ceremony was postponed. To-morrow will therefore see the fifth burning, which will make 5,000,000\$ up to that time.

—The prefect's answer to Alderman Leite Ribeiro's strictures on the transaction with the Banco da Republica is no answer at all. The loss of 35\$ on each municipal bond in that transaction cannot be justified by what the prefect gained on any other transaction unless it can be proved that the two transactions were inseparably connected. And, if they were, we confess that we have some curiosity in regard to the nature of an account against the municipal government, on which the creditor was willing to submit to an abatement of 17 1/2% in order that the Banco da Republica might gain an equivalent sum.

—According to the last message of the governor of Pernambuco the funded debt of that state amounted at the end of the fiscal year of 1897-98 to 2,241,409\$720 and the arrears of the floating debt to 2,138,145\$931. In this statement is not included the state's indebtedness to the general government, nor the arrears of pay due to the public employees of the state. The ordinary revenue amounted in that fiscal year to 8,069,176\$141, and the ordinary expenditure to 9,365,190\$792. For the first half of the fiscal year of 1898-99 the treasury receipts amounted to 3,654,128\$507, and the disbursements to 3,594,993\$591. The governor asks the state legislature to vote means for redeeming the bonds issued as fractional currency.

—In our last issue we showed that since the 2nd fortnight in January up to the end of the first fortnight in the present month there had been a steady decrease in the customs receipts at the port of Rio de Janeiro and that during the latter fortnight the receipts were 1,284,335\$17 (or over 3% less) than what they were in the corresponding period of 1898. In the present fortnight the decrease has thus far continued, the receipts up to last Saturday amounting to 1,807,642\$506, against 2,637,001\$46 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The total decrease in the month of March 1898, amounted up to last Saturday to 2,113,692\$257. At this rate the decrease for the whole month will be about 2,500,000\$000.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, Mar. 23th, 1899.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold,	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at \$4.86, 65 per £	27 d.
do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold,	54 75
do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold,	8 90
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London 10-day,	6 27 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis	3945
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$4.86 per £	253 12. gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$4.86 per £	1368 d.
Value of \$100 (44.86 per £) L. str. in Brazilian currency (paper)	75 00
Value of £ 1 sterling	35 68

EXCHANGE.

March 20.—The Banque Française maintained a rate of 6 27 1/2 d. on London all day, and the Brazilian and National banks maintained 6 27 d. The British bank opened with 6 27 d. changed to 6 27 1/2 d., and finally adopted 6 27 1/2 d. The London & Brazilian and London & River Plate banks opened with 6 27 1/2 d. and later on adopted 6 27 d. The market was weak and undecided during the morning, but became comparatively firm during the afternoon. The first business of the day was done at 6 27 1/2 d. against private paper at 6 27 1/2 d., but rates went down until bills were sold at 6 27 1/2 d., and business was done in private paper at 6 27 d. The bank becoming firmer drew at 6 27 1/2 d. against private paper at 6 27 1/2 d. and with slight exceptions those rates held good all the afternoon. The closing rates were bank bills at 6 27 1/2 d. and private paper at 6 27 1/2 d. and 7 d. The official value of the paper milreis was from 252 to 255 reis, gold during the day.

March 21.—The foreign banks opened with and maintained 6 27 1/2 d., but the National bank opened with 6 27 1/2 d. and kept it all day. As soon as the market opened the Brazilian and British banks drew at 6 27 1/2 d. and bought private paper at 7 d. for prompt and at 7 1/2 d. for time. The other banks also drew at 6 27 1/2 d. but with greater reserve. By midday the great demand for bills in cash most of the banks to draw only at 6 27 1/2 d. against private paper at 6 27 1/2 d. The demand soon fell off and banks bills rose to 6 27 1/2 d. against private paper quoted at 7 d. At these rates the market closed after a quiet afternoon. The value of the paper milreis during the day was 256 and 257 reis gold.

March 22.—The official rate of the day in all the banks was 6 27 1/2 d., with the exception of the Banque Française which maintained 6 27 1/2 d. The market opened less firm than it had closed on the previous evening, the banks only drawing with conditions at 6 27 1/2 d. The rates fell during the morning in the bank bills were only drawn on condition at 6 27 1/2 d. against private paper at 6 27 1/2 d. The bill, however, did not last long, as by 1 o'clock the market became firmer and remained so until closing time. Bank bills were freely drawn at 6 27 1/2 d. and private paper was sold at 7 d. for prompt and 7 1/2 d. for time. There was no great demand for repaid paper at 7 d. A fair day's business was done. The paper milreis was worth 256 and 257 reis gold.

March 23.—The official rate of 6 27 1/2 d. was adopted and maintained by all the banks. There was plenty of firmness about the market all day, and during the day with the banks drawing freely at 6 27 1/2 d. and it was not easy to place private paper even at 7 d. Hesitation, however, was shown in the bank bills with conditions would the banks draw at 6 27 1/2 d. while private paper sold readily at 7 d. Soon afterwards the market became firm again and remained so until nearly 3 o'clock, when bank bills at 6 27 1/2 d. freely and private paper selling at 7 1/2 d. Closing time found another drop in prices, bank bills being at 6 27 1/2 d. and private paper at 6 27 1/2 d. 6 27 1/2 d. and 7 d. The value of the paper milreis was 257 reis gold.

March 24.—The Banco Nacional put out 6 27 1/2 d. as its official rate on London, but the other banks adopted 6 27 d., and these rates ruled all day. The market opened weak, with the banks drawing at 6 27 1/2 d. and offering 6 27 1/2 d. for time. The holders refused to accept as there was money offered at 6 27 1/2 d. During the morning the drawing rate fell to 6 27 d. with conditions and private paper was sold at 7 d. After midday there was a better tone for some hours with the banks drawing at 6 27 1/2 d. against private paper at 7 1/2 d. Then a drop took place from which there was no reaction and the day closed with bank bills at 6 27 1/2 d. and 6 27 d., and private paper freely quoted at 6 27 1/2 d. In spite of the drop in bank bills a bit of business was done during the day. The paper milreis was worth 256 and 257 reis gold. The rates of the day compared with those of the corresponding day of last year were as follows:

1898 1899

London, per milreis,

per franc,

Hamburg, per mark,

Italy, per lira,

New York, per dollar,

March 25.—Church holiday.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 23th March, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The declared sales for the week ended 18th inst. amounted to 40,000 bags against entries of 73,125 bags and shipments of 89,124 bags. The export sales were 50,000 bags against entries of 118,470, 47,000 in Hamburg, and 32,000 in London, in all 247,000 bags as against 255,000 in the previous week. The Rio market opened well and the export sales were free of interest between factors and pickers were freely realised on bases of 1200 to 1250 per arroba of No. 7 type. The shippers did not display much animation throughout the day even when merchants' exchanges were at 6 27 d. The sales effected were 5,000 bags at a base of 1250 for No. 7 type and the market closed for the day without animation. The market in Santos good average sold at 7500 per 10 kilos. The foreign markets were quiet and without change. Tuesday in the Rio market was quiet and without change. On Monday, but in spite of the small purchases made by the shippers in the preceding days the factors and pickers did business at 1200 per arroba of No. 7 type, and the market was quiet and without change. The exports of 12,000 for No. 7 type and the pickers refused to sell under 1200 and the 4,000 bags sold during the day were bought at that rate. The Santos market was unchanged and the foreign markets had nothing of interest to report. On Wednesday the local market was still firm. Between packers and factors business was effected at 1250 and 1280 per arroba No. 7. The shippers continued to try to get the market moving by offering 1250 for No. 7 type in spite of the low rate of exchange, but the pickers remained firm at 1250 and sold 500 bags at that rate. The market for No. 7 type was unchanged and the foreign markets all had insignificant rises. Thursday's market here found the packers and factors unchanged in their ideas of the previous day. The shippers in general preserved their attitude of the preceding days, but one American firm bought 15,000 bags at 1250 per arroba of No. 7 type. Santos was calm at 2500 to 3000 for good average. The foreign markets with the exception of Hamburg did not maintain the rise of the day before. Friday in the Rio market was quiet and without change. The market was unchanged and the foreign markets had nothing of interest to report.

The shipments since our last report have been:

42,876 bags for the United States
15,965 " " Cape of Good Hope
1,617 " " River Plate, etc.
3,273 " " Coastwise

63,249 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:

Mar. 19 New Orleans etc. Fr. str. Carolina,

21 New York Br. str. Buffalo,

21 do Br. str. Bahia,

21 Baltimore Amer. bk. Julia Rollins,

Europe:

Mar. 20 Constantinople etc. It. str. Città di

Milano,

21 Havre etc. Port. str. Rio de Janeiro,

22 Southampton Br. str. Thames,

Elsewhere:

Mar. 19 River Plate Br. str. Matto Brazzo,

21 do Br. str. Danubio,

21 do Southern Northern ports,

do do Southern ports,

The receipts for the past week were 56,299 bags, against 74,994 bags for the previous week and 75,213 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New York types were the following:

Mar. 20 Mar. 15

No. 6,

No. 7,

No. 8,

No. 9,

No. 10,

No. 11,

No. 12,

No. 13,

No. 14,

No. 15,

No. 16,

No. 17,

No. 18,

No. 19,

No. 20,

No. 21,

No. 22,

No. 23,

No. 24,

No. 25,

No. 26,

No. 27,

No. 28,

No. 29,

No. 30,

No. 31,

No. 32,

No. 33,

No. 34,

No. 35,

No. 36,

No. 37,

No. 38,

No. 39,

No. 40,

No. 41,

No. 42,

No. 43,

No. 44,

No. 45,

No. 46,

No. 47,

No. 48,

No. 49,

No. 50,

No. 51,

No. 52,

No. 53,

No. 54,

No. 55,

No. 56,

No. 57,

No. 58,

No. 59,

No. 60,

No. 61,

No. 62,

No. 63,

No. 64,

No. 65,

No. 66,

No. 67,

No. 68,

No. 69,

No. 70,

No. 71,

No. 72,

No. 73,

No. 74,

No. 75,

No. 76,

No. 77,

No. 78,

No. 79,

No. 80,

No. 81,

No. 82,

No. 83,

No. 84,

No. 85,

No. 86,

No. 87,

No. 88,

No. 89,

No. 90,

No. 91,

No. 92,

No. 93,

No. 94,

No. 95,

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- March 27th

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation				
399,438,800\$	262,137,500\$	Stock 5% currency (apolites).....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	867,000— 865,000—				
104,987,000	104,256,000	Bonds of 1895.....	1,000	975 000— 985 000				
119,600	124,655,000	do do 1897, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200	1,000 000— 1,450 000				
30,000,000	11,884,500	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1890.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200	1,000\$ 800\$ 200				
51,885,000	24,879,000	Bonds, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200	1,000\$ 800\$ 200				
109,694,000	15,350,000	Gold Loan, 1868, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200	1,000\$ 800\$ 200				
Fcs. 17,500,000	Fcs. 17,500,000	Do do 1879, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200	1,000\$ 800\$ 200				
11,709,000	11,709,000	Do do 1885, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200	1,000\$ 800\$ 200				
5,000,000	4,328,200	State of Espirito Santo.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200	1,000\$ 800\$ 200				
Fcs. 65,000,000	Fcs. 65,000,000	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200	1,000\$ 800\$ 200				
600,000	600,000	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200	1,000\$ 800\$ 200				
10,000,000	23,613,200	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200	1,000\$ 800\$ 200				
25,000,000	—	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200	1,000\$ 800\$ 200				
2,500,000	—	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200	1,000\$ 800\$ 200				
520,000	—	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200	1,000\$ 800\$ 200				
400,000	—	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200	1,000\$ 800\$ 200				
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,090	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	222,000—
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200\$	Idem do 2nd series.....	200\$	3,370,000	8 000, ditto 1899	226 000—
24,000,000	400,000	391,308	60	Idem do 2nd series.....	60	1,645,000	4,000, Aug. 1892	— 85 000
16,000,000	80,000	77,765 1/2	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	1,740,000	4,000, Jan. 1896	12 750—
8,000,000	40,000	—	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	803,070	12 1/2, ditto 1892	— 14 000
5,000,000	25,000	—	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	790,000	4,000, Jan. 1899	71 000—
750,000	15,000	—	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	62,910	2,500, Jan. 1899	35 000—
8,000,000	40,000	—	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	212,860	4,000, Jan. 1899	31 000—
10,807,600	54,038	—	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	965,398	4,000, Jan. 1899	90 000—
5,000,000	25,000	—	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	17,250,000	8,000, Jan. 1899	180 000—
107,384,500	539,912	—	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	334,200	6,000, Jan. 1899	184 000—
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200\$	Idem do 2nd series.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	100 000—
20,000,000	100,000	—	200\$	Idem do 2nd series.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	20 000—
20,000,000	100,000	—	200\$	Idem do 2nd series.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	126 000—
10,000,000	50,000	—	200\$	Idem do 2nd series.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	126 000—
7,000,000	35,000	—	200\$	Idem do 2nd series.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	126 000—
7,500,000	37,500	14,075	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	126 000—
—	—	10,925	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	126 000—
—	—	12,500	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	126 000—
5,000,000	25,000	—	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	126 000—
5,000,000	25,000	—	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	126 000—
10,000,000	50,000	—	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	126 000—
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	126 000—
—	—	162	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	126 000—
—	—	7,267	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	126 000—
—	—	80,000	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	126 000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina.....	200\$	26,697\$	—	6,000—
20,000,000	200,000	153,353	100	Idem do 2nd series.....	100	—	—	9 250
12,000,000	60,000	46,747	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	—	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	—	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	—	—	—
—	—	266,475	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	10,000	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	—	—	—
70,000,000	350,000	—	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	—	—	—
1,500,000	8,000	5,400	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	—	—	—
42,000,000	210,000	—	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	—	—	—
12,500,000	62,500	—	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	200	—	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carica.....	100\$	163,989	—	80,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	100\$	Idem do 2nd series.....	100\$	—	—	—
7,000,000	7,000	all	100\$	Idem do 2nd series.....	100\$	—	—	—
14,000,000	70,000	all	100\$	Idem do 2nd series.....	100\$	—	—	—
12,000,000	60,000	all	100\$	Idem do 2nd series.....	100\$	—	—	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	100\$	Idem do 2nd series.....	100\$	—	—	—
800,000	8,000	all	100\$	Idem do 2nd series.....	100\$	—	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanza Maritima.....	200\$	250,000\$	8 000, Sept. 97	100,000—
25,000,000	14,000	all	200\$	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200\$	—	—	3 500—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Navegação Costeira.....	200\$	—	—	—
675,000	3,375	all	200\$	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200\$	—	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200\$	Sul Paulista.....	200\$	—	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	854,013\$	10,000— Aug. 98	170,000—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200\$	America Fabril.....	200\$	104,054	7 000— Aug. 96	— 120 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Boafogo (antigamente).....	200\$	15,584	10 000— July 98	— 230 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Brazil Industrial.....	200\$	150,000	10 000— July 98	— 170 000
3,500,000	17,500	all	200\$	Carica.....	200\$	25,623	— Aug. 98	— 185 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Confiança Industrial.....	200\$	239,685	10 000— Jan. 99	140 000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200\$	Corcovado.....	200\$	5,498	— July 98	140 000—
—	—	—	—	Idem.....	—	—	—	—
500,000	2,500	all	200\$	D. Isabel.....	200\$	156,493	30 000— Jan. 98	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Fabril Paulista.....	200\$	200,000	12 000— July 98	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200\$	Industrial Mueira.....	200\$	77,491	— Aug. 98	— 170 000
800,000	4,000	all	200\$	Magéense.....	200\$	5,909	10 000— July 98	— 210 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200\$	Manoel de Almeida.....	200\$	20,196	— Aug. 98	— 150 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200\$	Petroliana.....	200\$	—	—	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200\$	Progresso Industrial.....	200\$	462,802	15 000— Sept. 98	40 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Rink (Woolen).....	200\$	116,068	— Oct. 95	160 000—
450,000	2,250	all	100\$	S. Felix.....	100\$	—	—	—
300,000	1,500	all	100\$	Santa Luzia.....	100\$	32,564	— July 98	25 000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200\$	S. João.....	200\$	—	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200\$	39,028	— Jan. 99	300 000—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200\$	União Fabril.....	200\$	1,145,544	20 000— Aug. 97	150 000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	43,678\$	15,000, July 97	4,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200\$	Argos Fluminense.....	200\$	15,584	16 000, Jan. 99	325,000—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200\$	Boafogo.....	200\$	15,584	15 000, Jan. 99	— 10 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200\$	Confiança.....	200\$	200,000	3 000, Jan. 99	30 000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200\$	Fidelidade.....	200\$	358,752	7 000, Jan. 98	50 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200\$	Garantia.....	200\$	290,000	8 000, Jan. 99	— 165 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Gerai.....	200\$	400,000	20 000, Jan. 99	25 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Indemnizadora.....	200\$	14,025	— Jan. 99	15 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200\$	Presidencia.....	200\$	350,000	3 000, Jan. 99	45 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Prosperidade.....	200\$	126,628	15 000, Jan. 99	15 000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Viçosa Fluminense.....	200\$	—	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Carros Paternall Moreaux.....	200\$	38,790\$	6 000, Jan. 99	— 22,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Carros Fluminense.....	200\$	51,228	6 000, Jan. 99	100,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200\$	—	—	—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200\$	Docas de Santos.....	200\$	—	—	—
25,500,000	127,500	all	200\$	Edifício Fluminense (new mill).....	200\$	2,368,472	8 000, Jan. 99	295 000—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200\$	Obras Publicas no Brazil.....	200\$	2,368,472	15 000, Jan. 99	— 21 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Gazeta de Notícias (newspaper).....	200\$	48,079	— July 98	— 2 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Idem (newspaper).....	200\$	43,577	10 000, Feb. 95	— 125 000
3,543,550	17,717 1/2	all	200\$	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil.....	200\$	1,015,181	— Jan. 99	— 110 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200\$	Mate Larangeira (Paraguay tea).....	200\$	300,000	13 000, Jan. 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Hoje (newspaper).....	200\$	32,410	9 000, Aug. 98	— 35 000
9,417,800	47,089	all	200\$	Sociedade de R. de J. (building society).....	200\$	971,504	— Jan. 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias.....	200\$	400,000	5 000, July 98	— 170 000
1,500,000	7,500							

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DRAKE, or BUTLER, Thomas Carter—Born 1869, who is supposed to have died at Rio 3 years ago. His photograph can be seen at the Consulate.

MACGAW, Benjamin—who is said to have come to Rio de Janeiro, from Buenos Aires,

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The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER,

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Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

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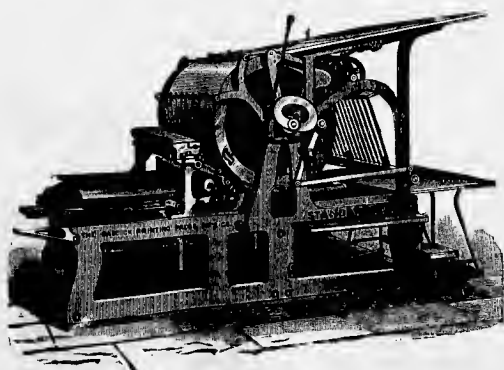
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The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Manganon says that "during voyages on men of war I have had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Aniero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results."

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

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For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the sum of \$3000 per box, 12\$800 for 6 and 20\$800 for 12 boxes.

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1899		
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" 5	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can
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Hevelius	"	3rd May
Wordsworth	"	17th "

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Oxygen	4.95 " "
Nitrogen	0.66 " "
Sulphur	0.61 " "
Ash	1.54 " "
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100.00 per cent.

Calorific Power. Pounds of water evaporated from 212° Fah. by one pound of the coal, as determined
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been published as *The South American Mail* and *The
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1873, when it was pub-
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it
has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an
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Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. Inva-
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